

Relations between electrical conductivity and degree of dispersion of lyophilic colloids. I. General. E. ANGELACU. II. Conductivity of solutions of sodium and potassium palmitates and stearates in presence of α -cresol. E. ANGELACU and A. WORNARSKY (Bull. Acad. Sci. Roumania, 1940, 22, 261-269, 281-272; cf. preceding abstract).—I. Factors influencing the conductivity (μ) of soap solutions are discussed.

II. Determinations of μ for Na and K palmitates and stearates 0-1 and 0-2N, with respect to the soap and in presence of varying amounts of *o*-cresol are recorded. The μ -cresol concn. curves show a max., in agreement with the assumption that addition of cresol increases both the degree of dispersion and the degree of solvation, which influence μ in opposite senses.

F. L. U.

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND DEGREE										3RD AND 4TH DEGREE									
PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
The decomposition of nitriles. II. The encapsulation in an alkaline medium of some trisubstituted acetone nitriles. R. S. Anderson, G. Vachia and S. Radwan. <i>Bull. sect. sci.</i> <i>chim. roumaine</i> 22, 411-19 (1940); cf. C. A. 34, 6873^o. — The previous work was extended to include the nitriles PhMeRC.N, with R = Me, Et, Pr or cyclohexyl. The rate of sapon. by KOH in isomyl alc. soln. was detd. at 110.6° for the cyclohexyl compd. and 100° and 110.6° for the others. The reaction is bimol.; the rate const. de- creases linearly with mol. wt. in the series R = Me, Et or Pr. The rate is about threefold lower for a tertiary nitrile than for a secondary nitrile isomeric with it; this points to an effect of the α-H on the reaction mechanism. The values of E and $\log A$ from the equation $k = Ae^{-E/RT}$ are, resp.: for R = Et, 16400 and 21.07; for R = Me, 16400 and 19.36; for R = Et, 15600 and 17.74; for R = Pr, 12300 and 12.23.																			
A.S.T.M. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			
FROM STEELING										FROM DOWING									
100000 02										100000 02									
100000 02										100000 02									

Stability of hydrocarbons in solvents that possess a permanent electrical moment. II. Equilibrium between two liquid phases in some ternary systems of the type: PhNH₂ + cyclohexane + an aromatic hydrocarbon. H. Angewandte and S. Zinca. *Bull. sci. sci. acad. romaines* 24, 106-31 (1941) (in French); cf. C. A. 7, 6180. —As was done previously the equil. between 3 liquid phases was examined. In ternary systems the third component of which was C₆H₆, toluene, ethylbenzene, the 3 isomeric xylenes, biphenyl, naphthalene or tetrahydronaphthalene. The equl. surfaces in all instances had the same appearance. Only small differences were found. The temp.; temp. (cloud point) for a given ratio of PhNH₂ and cyclohexane decreases linearly with the concn. of the aromatic hydrocarbon according to the formula given previously: $T = T_0 - ac$. Each aromatic hydrocarbon produces a sp. decrease, a , the detn. of which allows the calcn. of the concn., c , of the aromatic hydrocarbon by means of the melting point. This concn. is exact if the hydrocarbon is uniphenyl with other aromatic hydrocarbons. The sp. decrease for a given aromatic hydrocarbon depends on the initial proportion of PhNH₂ and cyclohexane and increases with this proportion. With certain hydrocarbons, too high or too low results are obtained with this equl. value of T_0 . Better results are obtained with another value of T_0 called from the equl. value. For the isomers having the empirical formula C₁₀H₈ (ethylbenzene and the isomeric xylenes) very different sp. decreases are obtained so that this analysis point method cannot be used for the detn. of the concn.

in the mixt. Since the b. ps. of these isomers are very close together, the detn. of their concn. in a mixt. is an important practical problem. The distribution ratio of an aromatic hydrocarbon between PhNH₂ and cyclohexane is nearly const. for the concn. used. It is smaller for C₁₀H₈ and greater for the other hydrocarbons examd. In the system with naphthalene a triple point occurs in which a crystal. phase is in equl. with 2 fluid phases. III. Equilibrium between two liquid phases in some ternary systems of the type: PhNH₂ + methylcyclohexane + an aromatic hydrocarbon. (*Ibid.* 107-77) (in French).—As was done previously the sepn. temp. (cloud point) and 30° isotherms were detd. for ternary mixts. of PhNH₂, methylcyclohexane and one of the following aromatic hydrocarbons: (I) benzene, (II) toluene, (III) ethylbenzene, (IV) *o*-xylene, (V) *m*-xylene, (VI) *p*-xylene, (VII) biphenyl, (VIII) naphthalene. In a limited concn. range the sepn. temp. (cloud point) decreases linearly with increasing concn. (c) of the aromatic hydrocarbon according to the above equation. Owing to the fact that this curve soon bends it is impossible to det. the concn. of the aromatic hydrocarbon from the slope of the curve. The equl. surface between the 2 fluid phases has nearly the same form in *p*-cases, independent of the kind of aromatic hydrocarbon. The form corresponds to the previously examd. systems with cyclohexane but differs in that the introduction of the methyl group increases the range of the 2 liquid phases. The *c*. decreases of the sepn. temp. (cloud point) for small *c*. values are: PhNH₂ + cyclohexane and I 1.990, II 1.985, III 1.737, IV 1.817, V 1.682, VI 1.717, VII 1.681, VIII 1.621; PhNH₂ + methylcyclohexane and I 1.926, II 1.852, III 1.711, IV 1.800, V 1.710, VI 1.632, VII 1.803, VIII 1.423. The systems PhNH₂ + methylcyclohexane + VII and VIII show a triple point. Through *Chem. Zentr.* 1943, II, 2901-2. Henry I. Wing

PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX

The solubility of hydrocarbons in solvents that have a permanent electric moment. V. Equilibrium between two liquid phases in some ternary systems of the type *c*-anisidine-cyclohexane-aromatic hydrocarbon. E. Angelica and O. Manaster. *Bull. soc. sci. acad. roumaine* 38, 337-39 (1943); cf. C. A. 37, 618A.—The isotherms for these systems at 30° show a great similarity to those in which PhNH₂ replaces anisidine (I). The temp. of sepn. into phases can be calc'd. by the equation $T = T_0 - \alpha c$, in which T_0 is the temp. of sepn. of the binary mixt., α is the sp. lowering of this temp. per g. of added hydrocarbon, and c is the concn. of hydrocarbon. The values of α are C₆H₆ 2.04, toluene 1.86, EtPh 1.75, the 3 xylenes 1.80, biphenyl 1.45, C₆H₅ 1.86, tetralin 1.66. Phase sepn. with I is sharper and more sensitive than when PhNH₂ is used. In the system with C₆H₆ there is an equil. at 0.0° and ratio of components 40.5, 40.5, 19.0, in which the 2 liquids and the cryst. phase are in equil. VI. Equilibrium between the two liquid phases in some ternary systems of the type *c*-anisidine-methylcyclohexane-aromatic hydrocarbon. *Ibid.* 421-A.—The systems with methylcyclohexane and cyclohexane (I) are very similar, except that the liquid field is more extensive in the former. Values of α are given for C₆H₆, MePh, EtPh, the 3 xylenes, Ph₂ and C₆H₅. The system with C₆H₆ shows

an equil. similar to that with I. Through *Chem. Zentr.* 1943, II, 1857-S.
H. M. Leicester

2

ASS-SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ROOM 111033134
10000 HET DIV ONE
SERIALS UNIT
RECEIVED ONE DIV 101

Thermochemical investigation of the adsorption of sucrose on calcium oxide. E. Angelow, I. A. Nedelev, and A. Tsigou. *Acad. Rep. Populare Romane, Bul. Sted. Sti. Mat., Fiz., Chim.* 2, 180-98, 1950 (French summary). Previous studies on the extn. of sugar from solns. with CaO led to the hypothesis that 2 collateral reactions take place: (a) the hydration of the CaO and (b) the combination of sucrose with CaO, forming $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11} \cdot 3CaO$. The increase of temp. which takes place when distd. H₂O and sucrose solns. are mixed adiabatically in a Dewar flask with CaO was measured. Although only qual. tests were carried out a definite parallel between the extnd. yield and heat of reaction was observed: each factor which increases the total heat of of sucrose on CaO results in a decrease of the total heat of reaction and inversely. In other words the two collateral reactions (a) and (b) are determinants in the adsorption process of sugar on CaO. Gerhard Aufleger

C a.

1951

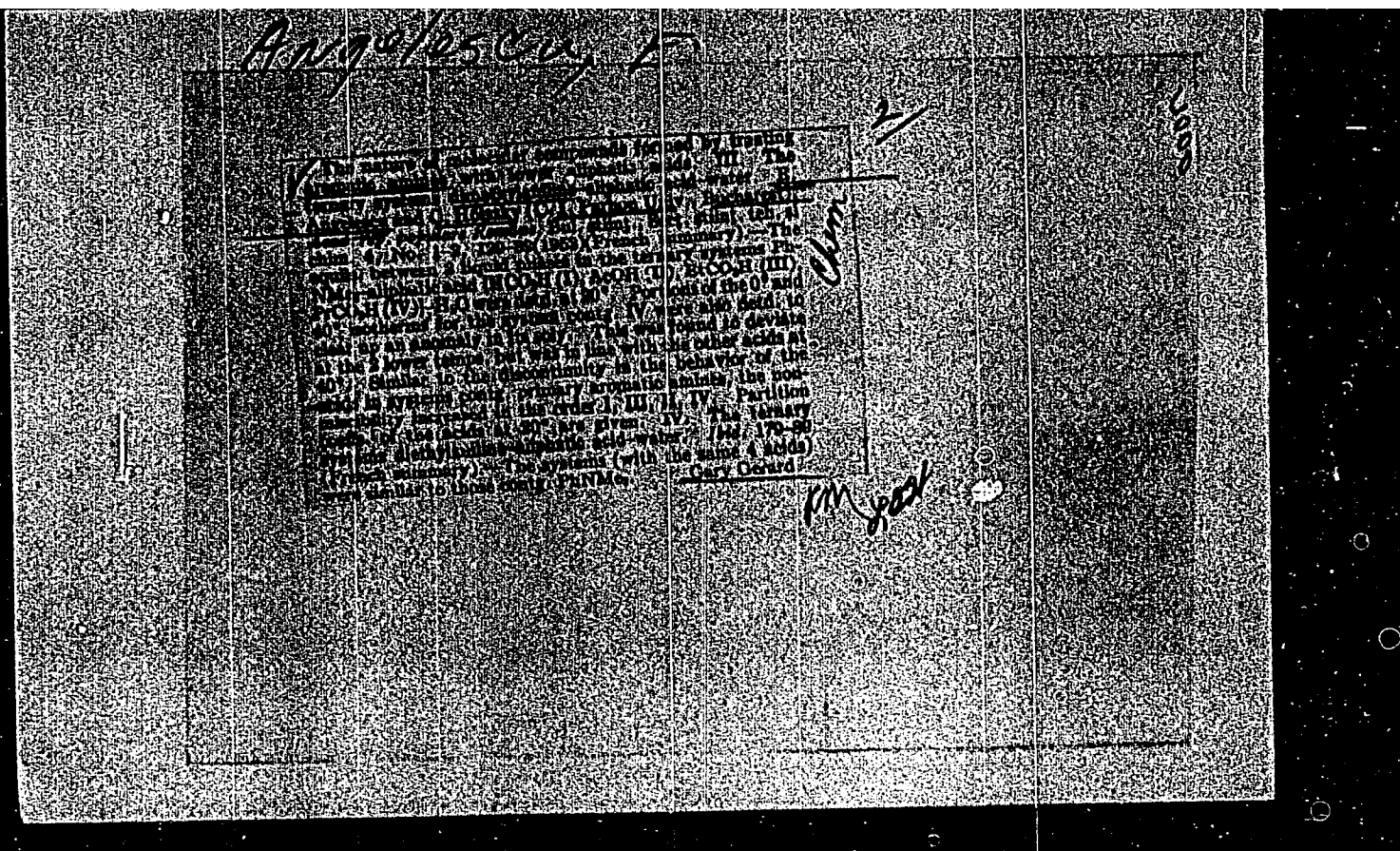
General and Physical Chemistry
2.

Binary mixtures containing aromatic amines and butyric acid. B. Angelescu and C. Hădăreanu (Univ. Bucharest, Romania). *Acad. Rep. Populare Române, Bul. Ştiinţ., Ser. Mat., Fiz., Chim.* 2, 241-46 (1950) (French summary).—A few phys.-chem. properties (mol. vol., viscosity, surface tension, parachor, n , etc.) were detd. for a series of binary mixts. contg. normal butyric acid and a secondary amine (methyl and ethylaniline) or butyric acid and a tertiary amine (dimethyl- and diethylaniline). G. A.

CA

27

The solubility of vegetable oils in furfuryl alcohol. The critical solution temperatures of a few oil-furfural systems. B. Angelescu and F. Fyau (Univ. Bucharest, Romania). *Ann. Real. P. Acad. Romane, Bul. Stiint. Ser. Mat., Fiz. Chim.* 2, 387-397 (1959) (French summary). - A few reciprocal solv. curves of furfural alc. and vegetable oils were studied by detg. their crit. soln. temps. Solv. tables for the following oils are given: colza (rape), cucumber, sunflower, tobacco, soybean, poppy, walnut, hempseed, linseed, and olive. Gerhard Aufleger



Rumania/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Fats and Oils. Waxes. Soap. Detergents. Flotation Reagents, I-25

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 63462

Author: Angelescu, E., Albu, C.

Institution: None

Title: Use of "Furfurol Point" as a Characteristic of Vegetable Oils

Original

Periodical: Utilizarea "punctului de furfurol" la caracterizarea uleiurilor vegetale. Rev. Univ. "C. Y. Parhon" si Polifehn, Bucuresti, Ser. stiint. natur., 1953, No 2, 72-76; Rumanian; Russian and French resums

Abstract: A verification has been made of the possibility of utilizing the "furfurol point" for rapid determination of the group of vegetable oils to which the oil under study appertains. For the verification use was made of castor, olive, soybean, tobacco seed, sunflower seed and linseed oil. The results obtained have revealed that the "furfurol point" provides a fully adequate foundation for ascertaining

Card 1/2

Rumania/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Fats and Oils. Waxes. Soap. Detergents. Flotation Reagents, I-25

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 63462

Abstract: to which of the 3 groups (drying, semidrying, nondrying) appertains the oil under study. In addition the "furfurol point" depends on the distribution of double bonds in the acid radicals of the glycerides. It is higher in those instances when the double bonds are uniformly distributed among the acid radicals of the glycerides, and is lower in the case of an uneven distribution of double bonds. It was found that furfurol retains its reactivity for a long time on addition thereto of 1⁰/100 of hydroquinone. In speed and simplicity determination of the "furfurol point" is fully adapted for use of this characteristic in industrial high speed analyses.

Card 2/2

ANGELESCU, F.

"Variation of Solubility in the Furfural of Hydrated Sunflower Oil;
Utilization of the Furfural Point to Follow the Hydrogenation Process.
p.239." BULETIN STIINTIFIC. Vol.3, No.2-4, Apr./Dec/ 1953. Bucuresti,
Rumania.

SO: Monthly List Of East European Accessions, L.C.Vol.2, No.11, Nov. 1953:
Uncl.

Angeloscu, E.

2. The solubility of isoamyl alcohol in aqueous-alcohol mixtures in absence and presence of some electrolytes. E. Angeloscu and D. Motoc. *Comun. Acad. Rep. Populare Romania* 6, 207-74 (1953).—The solubilities were detd. by adding dropwise isoamyl alc. (I) to a H₂O-alc. mixt., maintained with agitation at 20° and 30° in a thermostat. The solubilities were detd. at various concns. and in presence of 0.5 mol./1000 g. of Na and K halides. It was noted that the action of anions decreases in the order Cl⁻, Br⁻, I⁻. For the cations there was noted an inversion of the lyotropic series. For low alc. concns. the K⁺ is more active than Na⁺. The soly. of I in presence of electrolytes goes through a min. for certain alc. concns. The results are discussed and attributed to the hydration of ions and their action on the alcs.

A. Halasz

RM

ANGELESCU, E.

RUM .

The oxidation process of vegetable oils. Solubility variations of oxidized oils in furfural. B. Angelescu and R. Esanu (Univ. Bucharest, Rumania). ~~Ann. Inst. Chim. Roum.~~ *Studii Cercetari Chim.* 2, 27-37 (1954) (French summary).—Reciprocal solubilities of $C_{18}H_{32}O_2$ (I) and sunflower oil (II) (in the process of being oxidized) were examd. During the autoxidation of II at elevated temps. its crit. soly. in I was augmented because of the formation of polar groups and simultaneously lowered because of condensation or polymerization. As a result the soly. changes were so small that they did not lend themselves for purposes of controlling the oxidation. However, the "furfural point," e.g. the soly. of 1 part of oil in 2 parts of I, gave indications that it might be applicable for this purpose. Gerard Aufieger.

Distr: 4E2o(j)

7
Combinations of aromatic amines with acetic acid.
B. Angelescu and C. Holaszy. *Analele univ. C.I. Parhon*
Chem. Ser. chim. nat. 1956, 113-21. The phys.
chem. properties of combinations of aromatic amines with
AcOH were studied by mol. vol. and vol. contraction, vis-
cosity, surface tension and surface mol. energy, parachor,
n, and mol. refraction. The combinations with methyl-
ethyl-, dimethyl-, and diethylaniline were studied. Meas-
urements were made at 25°. The mol. ratio of the com-
bination was 2:1 AcOH-amine. M. Pacoht-Horowitz.

7 4 May

1

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Angelescu, E.

Romania/Analytical Chemistry - Analysis of Organic Substances

G-3

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 3, 1957, 8595

Author : Angelescu, E., and Barbulescu, N.

Inst : Romanian Academy of Sciences

Title : An Analytical Method for the Rapid Quantitative Determination of Methylaniline and Methylaniline in Mixtures. With Dimethylaniline

Orig Pub : Commun. Acad. RPR, 1956, Vol 6, No 1, 57-62 (in Romanian with summaries in French and Russian)

Abstract : A rapid method for the quantitative determination of methylaniline and of methylaniline in mixtures with dimethylaniline has been developed. The method is based on the measurement of the temperature rise during the acetylation of methylaniline with acetic anhydride. The determination is carried out in a large test tube equipped with a thermowell into which a thermometer graduated in 0.1° is inserted; the test tube is also provided with a stirrer. 10 ml of a 20% solution of acetic anhydride are added to the toluene in the test tube; when thermal equilibrium has been reached, 1 ml of the amine solution is added. The maximum temperature is observed and the temperature rise

Card 1/2

-49-

ANGULESCU, E.

Distr: 4E29(3)

✓ Aromatic amines. Study of the physicochemical properties of their combination products with formic acid. E. Angelescu and C. Holszky. *Analele univ. C. I. Parhon. Bucuresti, Ser. stint. nat.* 1956, No. 9, 83-94. — A study of the physicochem. properties that are detd. by the free intramol. space (i.e. mol. vol. and contraction of the same, viscosity, mol. surface tension and surface energy, parachor, n_D , and mol. refraction) of a few binary liquid systems between HCOOH and the amines PhNHMe, PhNHEt, PhNMe₂, and PhNEt₂. Krikor L. Reizian.

5
2-May
1

22

ANGULESCU, E.

Distr: 4E20(j)

Nature of molecular compounds formed by treating aromatic amines with lower aliphatic acids. ⁷ E. Angelescu and C. Holszky. *Analele Univ. C.T. Pătrășcu București, Ser. chim.* *Vol. 12, 77-90 (1960).*—The soly. curves for the ternary systems acid-amine-water (acid-formic, acetic, propionic, butyric; amine-methylaniline, ethylaniline, dimethylaniline, diethylaniline) as well as the distribution coeff. of the acid between the aq. and amine layer indicate an increase in immiscibility with water from formic to butyric acid due to the formation of homopolar compds. Formic and acetic acid form with the amine water-sol. heteropolar compds., whereas butyric acid forms homopolar compds. less sol. in water and more sol. in the amine. The amines form heteropolar compds. in the following decreasing order: tertiary > secondary > primary. The discontinuous behavior of the aliphatic acids in the homologous series is emphasized. The binary systems acid-amine (as above) show vol. contractions explained by the bonding between one mole of amine and two moles of acid. The covalent bond between them as partially ionic, depending on the temp. as well as on the nature and relative concn. of the components. The viscosity, the superficial tension, and the refractive index of these components are given; the parachor, the molar energy, and the specific refraction are calcd. from this data. J. Segall

5 May
2-1

22

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Distr: 4E20(j)
7

Solubility of thiourea in several mixtures of electron-donor solvents. B. Angelescu and R. Cornea (Univ. C. I. Parhon, Bucharest, Romania). *Analele Univ. C. I. Parhon, Bucuresti, Ser. chim.*, vol. No. 15, 87-91 (1967).—The mixed solvents water-pyridine, water-dioxane, and pyridine-dioxane were studied. These solvent mixts. can be divided into 2 classes with respect to their dissolving power towards thiourea. The ones contg. water are characterized by the fact that they present pos. deviations with respect to the additivity rule (the mixt. dissolves more than either of the 2 components), whereas the mixt. of org. solvents presents a neg. deviation. The mixts. contg. water probably have a marked influence on the thiourea structure. Since cryst. thiourea has the thiocarbonyl structure, it can be supposed that mixts.

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2

of solvents of the type pyridine-water and dioxane-water favor the tautomeric form $\text{H}_2\text{NC}(\text{S})\text{NH}_2 \rightleftharpoons \text{HN}(\text{C}(\text{SH})\text{NH}_2$ in soln., which allows for an increase of the total soly. of the thiourea in the mixt. A. Berlin

ARLHUSSEN, E., AND OTHERS.

Regeneration of cultivating media, which have been used for the development of a microorganism; speed ratio of sugar consumption in streptococcus cultures, in the presence of a vitaminic factor (p-aminobenzoic acid.). Note 2. In French. p. 37.

REVUE DE CHIMIE. JOURNAL OF CHEMISTRY. (Academia Republicii Populare Romine) Bucuresti, Romania. Vol. 3, no. 1, 1953.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (LEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 7, July 1959.

Uncl.

ARCELESU, E.; DAVIDESCU, I.

Capillary method for the determination of cresols. In Russian. p. 101.

REVUE DE CHIMIE. JOURNAL OF CHEMISTRY. (Academia Republicii Populare Romine)
Bucuresti, Rumania. Vol. 3, no. 1, 1958.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 7, July 1959.

Uncl.

RUMANIA / Analytical Chemistry--Analysis of organic substances. E-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 14, 1959, No. 49320

Author : Angolescu, E.; Davidescu, V.

Inst : Not given

Title : An Analytical Method for the Quantitative Determination of Cresols Based on Capillary Activity

Orig Pub : Studii si Cercetari Chim, 6, No 2, 213-231 (1958)

Abstract : The authors have developed an accurate and rapid procedure for the quantitative determination of isomeric cresols (C) in aqueous solutions by titration with NaOH; the endpoint is determined by the cessation of changes in the surface tension of the solutions during titration. The capillary endpoint does not coincide with the stoichiometric endpoint because of the hydrolysis of the cresolate at the surface of the system and experimentally determined correction factors (CF) are therefore

Card 1/2

Angelica 1

COUNTRY	:	Rumania	8-11
CATEGORY	:		
ABS. JOUR.	:	RZKhim., No. 14 1959, No.	48573
AUTHOR	:	Angelica, E. and Popescu, G.	
INST.	:	Not Given	
TITLE	:	The Investigation of Monoesters of Stearic and Palmitic Acids and Some Polyhydric Alcohols	
ORIG. PUB.	:	Studii si Cercetari Chim, 6, No 2, 233-237 (1958)	
ABSTRACT	:	The authors have investigated the viscosity of monoesters (I) of stearic and palmitic acids, glycol, and of glycerin in m-cresol (II) over the concentration range 0.5-5% at temperatures of 25-45°. It has been found that dil solutions of I in II have a lower viscosity than the solvent due to the partial disruption of hydrogen bonds in II by the addition of even small amounts of ester. At higher concentrations (over 5%) the viscosity is observed to be	

CARD: 1/2

RUMANIA/Physical Chemistry - Colloid Chemistry - Dispersed Systems. D

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Khimiya, No 19, 1959, 67459

Author : Angelescu, E., Davidescu, Y.

Inst : Rumanian Academy

Title : Equilibrium Concentration Shift on the Surface of Certain Colloidal Systems.

Orig Pub : Studii si cercetari chim. Acad. RPR, 1958, 6, No 3, 391-402

Abstract : Fractionation by means of foaming of the soap solutions was carried out, Na and K palmitate, in the presence o-, m-, and p-cresols (I). It was shown that I always concentrates in the foam fraction; this confirms the substitution of some surface-active substances for others in the surface layer. Concentration of I in the surface was also confirmed by chemical analysis. It was shown

Card 1/2

RUMANIA/Physical Chemistry - Colloid Chemistry. Dispersed Systems. D

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Khimiya, No 19, 1959, 67459

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001

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that the presence of I increase soap sud stability. Moreover, the stabilizing effect of I increases in the order: o-I M-I p-I. Owing to its structure, p-I forms stabler bonds with the soap molecules; these bonds determine the high stability of soap films. The low stability of systems with a very high I content, as well as the low stability of Na oleate described earlier (RzKhim, 1959, No 1, 614) is explained by the authors to be due to the low colloidness of these systems. It is suggested that both in foams, and at the surface of the solutions investigated, molecules are oriented, and that the surface layer in which intermolecular forces are active is thicker than the monolayer. -- M. Lipets.

Card 2/2

COUNTRY	:	Rumania	B-14
CATEGORY	:		
ABS. JOUR.	:	RZKhim., No. 22 1959, No.	78014
AUTHOR	:		
INST.	:		
TITLE	:		
ORIG. PUB.	:		
ABSTRACT	:	conclusion is drawn that the effect of the NaCl is expressed mainly in a reduction of the charge density of the micelles as a result of a decrease in the degree of dispersion of the system. The effect of the NaCl is insignificant at elevated temperatures, at which the colloidal character is weakly expressed, and very noticeable in the gelatinization region. At low temperatures, when the soap solution gels in the presence of NaCl when the concentration of the latter is increased, the effect of the soap on λ approaches zero.	
CARD:		2/4	

RUMANIA/Physical Chemistry - Molecule. Chemical Bond.

B

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Khimiya, No 19, 1959, 67098

Author : Angelescu, E., Popescu, G.

Inst : Romanian Academy

Title : Degree of Association of Cresol Isomers Calculated from Viscosimetric Data

Orig Pub : Studii si cercetari chim. Acad. RPR, 1958, 6, No 4,
597-605

Abstract : The temperature dependence of the molecular volume and viscosity of o- (I), m- (II), and p- (III) cresol was studied within the range 25-80°. The molecular volumes of II and III are practically the same, and the molecular volume of I is approximately 1 cm³ smaller in the temperature range studied. The viscosities and the degrees of association of the investigated substances

Card 1/2

- 8 -

RUMANIA/Physical Chemistry - Molecule. Chemical Bond.

B

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001, 1952-1953, CIA-RDP86-00513R000101610013-8

decrease in the order III II I. Literature data on the dielectric constants and the dipole moments of I, II, and III confirm the authors' conclusions on the degrees of association of these substances.

Card 2/2

COUNTRY : Romania
CATEGORY :

B-8

ABST. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81339

AUTHOR : Angelescu E.; Popescu, G.

INVT. : Not given

TITLE : A Study of the System Glycerol-Diglycerol.

ORIG. PUB. : Studii si cercetari chim. Acad. RPR. 1958, 6, 4, 607-618.

ABSTRACT : Density d and viscosity η of glycerol (I) and diglycerol (II) mixtures in the temperature range of 20-80° were determined, taking the readings 5°C apart. A negative deviation of d and η from additivity rule was observed. The magnitude of η deviation from the additivity rule decreased with the increase of temperature. Maximum deviations from the additivity rule occurred in the same regions of mixture's concentrations corresponding to 30 mole % of II, independently of temperature. At low temperatures the largest deviation of d from the additivity rule

CARD: 1/2

ANGELESCU, E.; STRATULA-ANGELESCU, A.

Equilibrium between two liquid phases in the ternary system of the phenol-phloroglucin-water type. p. 55.

ANALELE SERIA STINTELOR NATURII. Bucuresti, Rumania. Vol. 7, no. 12, 1958.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, no. 9, Sept., 1959

Uncl.

ANGELESCU, E.

SCIENCE

Periodicals: REVISTA DE CHIMIE. Vol. 9, no. 9, Sept. 1958

ANGELESCU, E. An analytic method of determining cresolated soaps. p. 511

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 2,
February 1959, Unclass.

COUNTRY	:	Rumania	B-8
CATEGORY	:		
ABB. JOUR.	:	RZKhim., No. 21 1959, No.	74202
AUTHOR	:	Angelescu, E. and Stratula-Angelescu, A.	
INST.	:	C. I. Parhon University	
TITLE	:	The Equilibrium Between the Two Liquid Phases in the Three-Component System Phenol-Phloroglucinol-Water	
ORIG. PUB.	:	An Univ 'C. I. Parhon', Ser Stiint Natur, No 19, 55-64 (1958)	
ABSTRACT	:	The effect of symmetric triphenol (phloroglucinol) on solubility in the system phenol-water has been investigated. An increase in the phloroglucinol content lowers the critical solution temperature. Increasing the concentration of phloroglucinol in the system leads to the formation of peritectic points, characterized by the coexistence of two liquid phases and one crystalline phase.	

S. Byk

CARD: 1/1

Country : Rumania
 Category : H-15
 Abs. Jour. : 39566
 Author :
 Institut. :
 Title :
 Orig Pub. :

Abstract : and in the absence of a solvent. Optimum conditions for the achievement of a product containing 24-30% Cl are as follows: chlorination time 5-6 hrs, solvent not used, operation of the process in the presence of benzoyl peroxide, reaction temperature 60-70°. Under the above conditions both I and II can be chlorinated; I after 3 hrs gives a product containing 18% Cl, n_D^{20} 1.4712, and after 15 hrs, a product containing 35.8% Cl; II after 5 hrs gives a product containing 19% Cl and after 9 hrs, a product containing 24% Cl, n_D^{20} 1.4754. Optimum conditions when $Ca(OH)_2$ is used as the dehydrochlorinating agent have been found to be as follows: 15%

Card: 2/3

ANGELESCU, E.

Distr: 4E20(j)/4E3d

Esterification with ion exchange catalysts. I. V. Nicol-
escu, A. Suceveanu, and Emilian Angelescu (Chem. re-
search center, Acad. R.P.R., Bucharest, Romania).
Acad. rep. populare Romine, Studii cercetari chim. 7, 621-30
(1959).—The mechanism of esterification (org. acids and
aliphatic alcs.) in the presence of ion exchange catalysts
(H⁺) was discussed, and the correlation between the chem-
structure of the acids, the hydrocarbon chain length of the
alcs., and the nature of the ion exchanger was investigated.
Expts. involved esterification of adipic acid with n-butyl,
n-hexyl, and n-octyl alcs., that of phthalic anhydride with
EtOH and BuOH, and that of AcOH with BuOH. The
resins compared were Amberlite IR-120, Dowex 30, Sulfo-
carbon N.S. (prepared by sulfonation of Lupeni coal with
fuming H₂SO₄ contg. 20% SO₃), Sulfocarbon L (same sulfona-
tion of Capeni lignite) and Sulfocarbon S.C. (same sulfonation
of semi-coke). Best results in all cases (with the exception
of di-Et phthalate) were obtained with IR-120 (Sulfocarbon
N.S. being very close to it). In the case of AcOH, the age-
ing of Sulfocarbon N.S. was studied. No decrease in
catalytic activity was observed after 20 usages.

M. Lapidot—

6
1-BW(BW)
2-JHJ(NB)(moy)
2

5

Colloid chemistry of the systems soap-cresol-water. IX.
 1 Surface tension of cresol-treated soap solutions in presence
 of free fatty acids. E. Angelescu and Y. Davidescu. (Chem.
 Inst. Romanian Acad., Bucharest). *Kolloid-Z.* 162, 110-14
 (1959); cf. *C.A.* 52, 18948c. A surplus of free palmitic
 acid reduces the surface tension of Na palmitate solns. of
 various concns. to the same value. The characteristic min.
 of cresol-treated Na palmitate solns. disappears in the
 presence of free palmitic acid. The surface tension of such
 systems of high cresol content approaches that without
 free fatty acid. The surface tension of dild. soap solns. in
 the presence of free fatty acid is higher than that of concd.
 soap solns. of like cresol content. The surface tension of
 Na palmitate-palmitic acid solns. rises with rising temp.
 In the presence of much cresol, it falls with rising temp. At
 low temp. the surface tension of Na stearate solns. rises in
 the presence of free stearic acid. A surplus of free acid
 strengthens the characteristic min. in the surface tension of
 cresol-treated Na stearate solns. These are more definite
 (in the presence of free acid) at low temps. They are in-
 creased with isomer cresols in the order ortho < meta <
 para. These results are explained by assuming that pal-
 mitic acid is a dispersant, but stearic acid strengthens the
 colloidal nature. Addn. of cresol to acid solns. has the
 same effect as in pure soap solns.: dispersion of colloidal-
 type systems and solvation of complex particles.

E. Hirsch

G/003/60/010/001-4/006/008
B005/B060

AUTHOR: Angelescu, E. (Bukarest)

TITLE: Present State and Prospects of Chemistry, Especially of
Organic Chemistry, in the Rumanian People's Republic

PERIODICAL: Journal für praktische Chemie, 1960, Vol. 10, No. 1 - 4,
pp. 113 - 119

TEXT: The present paper is the reproduction of a lecture which the author delivered on the occasion of the 550th anniversary of Leipzig University. The author gives a survey of the directions in which chemical research has developed in Rumania in the course of recent years. In the field of chemistry, four academic research institutes and seven research institutes which are subordinated to the Ministry of Chemistry exist in Rumania besides universities and polytechnic institutes. These research institutes mainly deal with petroleum chemistry, with the chemical processing of natural gas, with the chemical utilization of reed, and with problems arising in the field of antibiotics. In the field of inorganic chemistry, the improvement of sulfuric acid production is studied in addition to the



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Present State and Prospects of Chemistry,
Especially of Organic Chemistry, in the
Rumanian People's Republic

G/003/60/010/001-4/006/008
B005/B060

production of nitrogen fertilizers and the use of potassium, manganese, and other salts. In recent times, great success has been achieved not only in the petroleum industry but also in the plastics and synthetic fiber industry, in the dyes industry, and in the pharmaceutical industry. Also radiochemistry and nuclear research are being developed. Due to the abundance of petroleum and natural gas the most important aim is the development of a large petroleum-chemical industry. The plans to be carried out in this field are enumerated. Also the production of chemical fertilizers, the sulfuric acid industry, and the chemical industry for chlorine-sodium products are to be further developed. Finally, also the establishment of a large nonferrous metal industry is planned since ore deposits have been recently discovered in the Moldavia. In conclusion, the author gives general directions for the development of chemistry in Rumania. Work in the following subjects is to be especially intensified: in the field of physical chemistry: chemical kinetics and catalysis; chemical thermodynamics; radiochemistry; physical chemistry of melts; ion exchangers; in the field of inorganic chemistry: complex compounds; metals and intermetallic compounds; physicochemical methods of analysis; in the field of organic chemistry:

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Present State and Prospects of Chemistry,
Especially of Organic Chemistry, in the
Rumanian People's Republic

G/003/60/010/001-4/006/008
B005/B060

hydrocarbons as a basis of petroleum chemistry and chemical utilization of methane gas; certain natural products (carbohydrates, steroids, carotinoids, alkaloids); certain heterocyclic compounds (acridine, indene, furan); stereochemistry; mechanisms of organic reactions which are of interest for industry or science; synthesis of chemiotherapeutically active substances; organic colloids, surface-active substances; purifiers; natural and synthetic macromolecules; in the field of biochemistry: animal and vegetable proteins; separation, structure, and effect of enzymes; biological fundamental processes (glycolysis, high-energy molecules, tricarboxylic acid cycle, aliphatic cycle, and other metabolic processes); fundamental properties of live matter (irritability, heredity, development). The author mentions the radiochemical laboratories of the Institute of Nuclear Physics of the Bucharest Academy, of the Institute of Chemistry of the Cluj Academy, and of Babes-Bolyai University at Cluj.

ASSOCIATION: Bukarest, chemische Fakultät der Universität C. I. Parhon
(Bucharest, Chemical Department of the University C. I. Parhon)

SUBMITTED: December 15, 1959

Card 3/3

L 12310-63

EWB(j)/BDS ASD/AFFTC Pc-4 RM

S/081/63/000/005/067/075 60

AUTHOR: Robn, C., Domide, Th., Angelescu, Em., Dragan, El. and Nicolescu, I. V.

TITLE: Effect of epoxy complex di- and triesters of fatty series on the viscosity and quality of alkyd varnishes b

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimiya, no. 5, 1963, 607, abstract 5T191 (An. Univ. "C. I. Parhon." ser. stiint. natur., 1960, v. 9, no. 26, 175-187)

TEXT: The effect of addition of epoxy sunflower oil (I) and ethylene glucol diepoxydtearate (II) on the rate of change in viscosity and acid number of varnish resins, obtained from glycerin, phthalic anhydride and linseed (or sunflower) oil was studied. It was shown that replacement of a fraction of the glycerin by an equivalent amount of I or II without a corresponding lowering of content of vegetable oil slows down, and under conditions of a corresponding lowering of vegetable oil content -- increases the rate of reaction. In addition, I brings about a greater increase of reaction rate than II. In both cases, the color of the product is lighter. The resins synthesized by means of I are dried forming coatings, which in pliability, elasticity, shock resistance, water

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L 12310-63

Effect of epoxy complex

S/081/63/000/005/067/075

resistance and resistance to 3% solution of NaOH and 3.5% NaCl are comparable to coatings of varnish resins which do not contain I. The former, however, differ from the latter by greater hardness and lesser speed of air drying. The introduction of II resulted in a resin, which has low water resistance, and is incapable of drying in air. By B. Zubov.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

ANGELESCU, E.; HORER, O.

Study on the phenomenon of turbidity hysteresis during the process of gelation, and the reverting into sol of the 0,1 molal sodium stearate. Note I. Studii cerc chim 8 no.3:387-398 '60.

(EEAI 10:9)

1. Centrul de cercetari chimice al Academiei R.P.R., Sectorul coloizi, Bucuresti. 2. Membru corespondent al Academiei R.P.R.; Comitetul de redactie, Studii si cercetari de chimie (for Angelescu).

(Turbidity) (Hysteresis) (Gelation) (Colloids)
(Sodium stearate)

ANGELESCU, E.; RADU, M.

Electric conductivity of the soap-water-electrolytic system during the passage from sol to gel and vice versa. V. Electric conductivity of the system: sodium stearate sodium palmitate-water-p-cresol during the passage from sol to gel and vice versa. Studii cerc chim 8 no.3: 399-418 '60. (EEAI 10:9)

1. Centrul de cercetari chimice al Academiei R.P.R., Sectorul coloizi, Bucuresti. 2. Membru corespondent al Academiei R.P.R.; Comitetul de redactie, Studii si cercetari de chimie (for Angelescu).

(Electric conductivity)	(Colloids)	(Sodium stearate)
(Sodium palmitate)	(Water)	(Cresol)
(Soap)		

S/001/62/000/014/004/039
B166/B144

AUTHORS: Angelescu, E., Cornea, F.

TITLE: The effect of ultraviolet rays on the redox system thiourea - methylene blue

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 14, 1962, 58, abstract 14B414 (An. Univ. "C. I. Parhon". Ser. stiint. natur., v. 9, no. 26, 1960, 123-132)

TEXT: The rate of decoloration of methylene blue (I) decreases under the effect of light. Solutions of I and thiourea (II) decolored in the dark regain their color under the effect of sunlight or UV rays. With repeated decoloration and coloration the quantity of colored I decreases in proportion to the number of cycles. Excess II promotes the decoloration reaction, but after irradiation the original quantity of I is not achieved. The authors consider that under the effect of light the disulfide which forms from II decomposes into free radicals, which can be H acceptors and cause decoloration owing to the formation of the leucobase of I. The dark reaction and the photoreaction differ in direction and nature. In

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The effect of ultraviolet rays ...

S/081/62/000/014/004/039
B166/B144

the dark it is mainly an oxidation-reduction reaction which occurs with decoloration of the solution; in the light it is a photochemical coloration reaction. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

ANDZHELESKU, Ye. [Angelescu, E.]; POPESKU, G. [Popescu, G.]

Colloidal chemistry of the systems: soap-cresol-water. XI. Viscosity of the solutions of sodium ricinoleate in the presence of Q-cresol and sodium chloride. Rev chimie 6 no.1:73-85 '61.

1. Membre correspondant de l'Academie de la Republique Populaire Roumaine, membre du Comite de redaction "Revue de chimie" (for Angelescu).

ANDZHEI ESKU, E. [Angelescu, E.]; NIKOL ESKU, A. [Nicolescu, A.]; BERBUL ESKU, Em. [Barbulescu, Em.]

Surface-active cationic substances. 1. Synthesis and solubility of some cetyl picolinic salts in water. Rev chimie 6 no.2:309-316 '61.

1. Akademiya RNR, Otdel Khimicheskikh issledovaniy, Bukharest, sektor kolloidov, 2. Membre du Comité de rédaction, "Revue de chimie", membre de l' Academie de la Republique Populaire Roumaine (for Angelescu).

ANGELESCU, E.; CORNEA, F.

Research on the structure of thiourea in solutions; a new photochemical reaction. Studii cerc chim 9 no.1:63-68 '61. (EEAI 10:9)

1. Universitatea "C. I. Parhon", Catedra de chimie organica, Bucuresti.
2. Membru corespondent al Academiei R.P.R.; Comitetul de redactie, STUDII SI CERCETARI DE CHIMIE (for Angelescu).

(Thiourea) (Photochemistry)

ANGELESCU, E.; VASILIU, G.; ZAVOIANU, D.; NAN, F.

Hydrolysis of nitriles. Note III. Inductive and steric effects in the alkali hydrolysis of some substituted acetonitriles. Studii cerc chim 9 no.3:459-475 '61.

1. Universitatea "C. I. Parhon", Catedra de chimie organica, Bucuresti.
2. Membru corespondent al Academiei R.P.R., Membru al Comitetului de redactie "Studii si cercetari de chimie" (for Angelescu).

ANGELESCU, E.; VASILIU, G.; ZAVOIANU, D.; GREFF, C.

Hydrolysis of nitriles. Note IV. Alkali hydrolysis of some tetrahydro-naphthylacetonitriles. Studii cerc chim 9 no.3:477-484 '61.

1. Universitatea "C. I. Parhon", Catedra de chimie organica, Bucuresti.
2. Membru corespondent al Academiei R.P.R., Membru al Comitetului de redactie "Studii si cercetari de chimie" (for Angelescu).

ANGELESCU, E.; VASILIU, G.; ZAVOIANU, D.

Hydrolysis of nitriles. Note V. Comparative study of the alkali hydrolysis of some nitriles and the corresponding amides. Studii cerc chim 9 no.3:485-492 '61.

1. Universitatea "C. I. Parhon", Catedra de chimie organica, Bucuresti.
2. Membru corespondent al Academiei R.P.R., Membru al Comitetului de redactie "Studii si cercetari de chimie" (for Angelescu).

ANGELESCU, E.; POPESCU, Georgeta

Colloidal chemistry of the system soap-cresol-water. XIII. Viscosity of the solutions of sodium lauric acid in the presence of cresol and sodium chloride. Studii cerc chim 9 no.4:593-601 '61.

1. Centrul de cercetari chimice al Academiei R.P.R., Sectia de chimie-fizica, Bucuresti. 2. Membru corespondent al Academiei R.P.R. si membru al Comitetului de redactie, "Studii si cercetari de chimie" (for Angelescu).

NICOLAU, Claude; ANGHEESCU, Emilian

Electron spin resonance investigations on soluble organo-metallic catalysts. Rev chimie Roum 10 no.1:27-33 Ja '65.

J. Petroleum, Gas, and Geology Institute, Bucharest, and the University of Bucharest. Submitted August 28, 1964.

ANGELESCU, E.; RADU, Minodora

Relations between electric conductivity and dispersion degree of lyophilic colloids. IV. Electric conductivity of the system sodium stearate stearic acid-water-o-cresol. Studii cerc chim 9 no.4: 603-613 '61.

1. Centrul de cercetari chimice al Academiei R.P.R., Sectia de chimie-fizica, Bucuresti. 2. Membru corespondent al Academiei R.P.R. si membru al Comitetului de redactie, "Studii si cercetari de chimie" (for Angelescu).

ANGELESCU, E.

SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Ruman ia

Academic Degrees: -Prof.-

Affiliation: -not given-

Source: Bucharest, Farmacia, Vol IX, No 7, Jul 1961, pp 438-439.

Data: "Professor Stefan Minovici, Founder and Organizer of the Chemical Society of Rumania."

GPO 981643

ANGELESCU, E.; HORER, O.

Study on the hysteresis phenomenon of turbidity in the process of
gelation and reversion to sol of sodium stearate at 0,1 molar.
Note II. Studii cerc chim 9 no.1:69-84 '61. (EEAI 10:9)

1. Centrul de cercetari chimice al Academiei R.P.R., Sectorul coloizi,
Bucuresti. 2. Membru corespondent al Academiei R.P.R.; Comitetul de
redactie, Studii si cercetari de chimie (for Angelescu).

(Hysteresis) (Turbidity) (Sodium stearate)

R/503/61/010/030/001/001
1059/1259

AUTHORS: Angelescu, E. and Nicolau, G.

TITLE: Inclusion compounds with tyrosine

SOURCE: Bucharest. Universitatea. Analolo. Seria stiintele
naturii: Chimie. v.10, no.30. 1961. 73-77

TEXT: The authors describe a new group of clathrates, molecules combining in such a way by their Van der Waals' forces that they produce holes in the form of closed cells, which are able to hold other smaller molecules. The clathrates described here consist of tyrosine as the host molecule, containing glycine in its lattices. These compounds are formed by letting mixtures of glycine and tyrosine crystallize out from aqueous solutions. The optimum pH for this crystallization is 11-11.5. The total weight of the compounds obtained varies with the ratio glycine/tyrosine, and becomes constant when this ratio is higher than 2 moles/1 mole. The results are the same, whether the crystallization is slow,

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R/503/61/010/030/001/001
1059/1259

Combinations of insertion with...

giving big crystals, or rapid, giving small crystals. The ratio in the crystals is 3 moles tyrosine/1 mole glycine at ratios from 2 moles glycine/1 mole tyrosine upwards. The combinations have the crystalline characteristics of tyrosine. When the ratio glycine/tyrosine is not too high, no glycine is found in the filtrate after the crystals of the compound are filtered off. When the crystals are decomposed by water, glycine as well as tyrosine, is found. Similar phenomena are obtained with alanine-tyrosine, but not with molecules larger than alanine. The group responsible for the clathrate properties of tyrosine is the phenolic OH group. There are 2 figures and 2 tables. ✓

ASSOCIATION: *Laboratorul de Chimie Organică, Facultatea de Chimie*
(Laboratory of organic chemistry, Faculty of Chemistry)

Card 2/2

ANGELESCU, E., prof.

Contribution of scientific chemical research toward building socialism. Analele chimie 16 no.3:3-15 J1-S '61.

1. Membru corespondent al Academiei R.P.R., membru al Comitetului de redactie, redactor responsabil, "Analele Romino-Sovietice, Seria Chimie".

(Chemical research) (Communism)

MILKU, Sh.M. [Milcu, S.A.]; ANDZHELESKU, Ye. [Angelescu, E]; DAMIAN, A.
[DAMIAN, A.]; STOYENESKU, D. [Stoienescu, D.]; OPRAN, Kh. [Opran, H.]
OPROYU, A. [Oproiu, A.]; IORGULESKU, G. [Iorgulescu, G].

Virilizing malignant tumor of the adrenal gland. 14a Probl. endok.
i gorm 8 no. 2: 98-103 Mr-Ap'62. (MIRA 16:7)
(ADRENAL GLAND--CANCER) (VIRILISM)

ANGELESCU, E., Prof.; SAHINI, V.

Academician professor I. G. Murgulescu, 1900-; on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of his birth. Analele chimie 17 no.1:3-5 Ja-Mr '62.

1. Membru corespondent al Academiei R. P. R., membru al Comitetului de redactie si redactor responsabil, "Analele Romino-Sovietice, Chimie" (for Angelescu). 2. Membru al Comitetului de redactie, "Analele Romino-Sovietice, Chimie" (for Sahini).

ANGELESCU, E.; NICOLESCU, A.; BARBULESCU, Em.

Studies in the field of cationic surface-active substances. I. Synthesis and solubility in water of some cetyl-picolinium salts.
Studii cerc chim 9 no.2:357-365 '61.

1. Centrul de cercetari chimice, Sectorul coloizi, Bucuresti.
2. Membru corespondent al Academiei R.P.R., Membru al Comitetului de redactie, "Studii si cercetari de chimie" (for Angelescu).

(Surface-active substances)
(Picolinium compounds)
(Solubility)

ANGELESCU, E.; POPESCU, G.

Colloidal chemistry of the systems soaps-cresol-water. XII. Viscosity of the solutions of sodium lauric acid in the presence of cresols and naphthols. Studii cerc chim 9 no.3:447-457 '61.

1. Sectorul coloizi al Centrului de cercetari chimice, Bucuresti.
2. Membru corespondent al Academiei R.P.R., Membru al Comitetului de redactie "Studii si cercetari de chimie" (for Angelescu).

SIMIONESCU, N.; ANGELESCU, E.; STOENESCU, D.

On the malignant transformation of thyroid cells in hyperfunctional state or in compensatory regeneration. Stud. cercet. endocr. 13 no.4:549-555 '62.

(HYPERTHYROIDISM)
(REGENERATION)

(GOITER)

(THYROID NEOPLASMS)

(THYROIDECTOMY)

S/081/63/000/003/001/036
B144/B186

AUTHORS: Angelescu, E., Iovu, M.

TITLE: Study of the solubility of hydrocarbons in solvents with constant electric moment. XVIII. Equilibrium of two liquid phases in systems containing a polar solvent and a cyclohexyl aromatic hydrocarbon. XIX. Equilibrium between two liquid phases consisting of m-anisidine and hydrocarbon

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 3, 1963, 60, abstract 3B407 (An. Univ. "C. I. Parhon", Ser. stiint. natur., v. 10, no. 30, 1961, 91 - 101; 103 - 110 [Rum.; summaries in Russ. and French])

TEXT: XVIII. The study deals with the solubility of cyclohexyl benzene, cyclohexyl toluene and cyclohexyl p-xylene in m-anisidine and acetic anhydride, and also with the solubility of equimolar mixtures of cyclohexene and various aromatic hydrocarbons in the same solvents. The dependence of the solubility of hydrocarbons on their structure and on the nature of the solvent is discussed. XIX. The solubility of isooctane,

Card 1/2

Study of the solubility of ...

S/081/63/000/003/001/036
B144/B186

cyclohexane, cis and trans-decaline in m-anisidine was determined. Of all anisidine isomers tested the ortho-isomer was found to be the optimum solvent for the hydrocarbons owing to the formation of a hydrogen bond. Communication XVII see RZhKhim, 1960, no. 21, 84036. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

ANGELESCU, E.; VASILIU, G.; ZAVOIANU, D.; IVAN, Lucia

Studies on the hydrolysis of nitriles. Pt. 6. Studii cerc chim 10
no.3/4:311-316 '62.

1. Membru corespondent al Academiei R.P.R. (for Angelescu).
2. Universitatea din Bucuresti, Catedra de chimie organica.

ANGELESCU, E.; VASILIU, G.; ZAVOIANU, D.

Studies on the hydrolysis of nitriles. Pt. 7: Studii cerc chim 10
no.3/4:317-323 '62.

1. Membru corespondent al Academiei R.P.R. (for Angelescu).
2. Universitatea din Bucuresti, Catedra de chimie organica.

ANGELESCU, E.; HORER, O.

Thermal effects on the hysteresis phenomenon of the turbidity in the gelling process and the returning to Na-stearate 0,1 molal sol.
Studii cerc chim 10 no.3/4:325-336 '62.

1. Membru corespondent al Academiei R.P.R. (for Angelescu).
2. Centrul de cercetari chimico al Academiei R.P.R., Sectia de chimie-fizica, Bucuresti.

ANGELESCU, E.; HOMER, O.

Dilatometric thermal analysis data on the hysteresis phenomenon of the turbidity in the gelling process and returning to Na-stearate 0,1 molal sol. Studii cerc chim 10 no.3/4:337-344 '62.

1. Membru corespondent al Academiei R.P.R. (for Angelescu). 2. Centrul de cercetari chimice al Academiei R.P.R., Sectia de chimie-fizica, Bucuresti.

ANGELESCU, Emilian

Achievements in stereospecific reactions catalyzed by systems on
an alkyl-metal base. Analele chimie 18 no.2:126-175 Ap-Je '63.

ANGELESCU, E.

Research on the association electric colloids. Rev
chimie 7 no. 1: 21-36 '62.

1. Membre correspondant de l'Academie de la Republique
Populaire Roumaine, Centre de Recherches Chimiques
de l'Academie de la Republique Populaire Roumaine,
Bucarest.

NICOLAU, Claudiu, ANGELESCU, Emilian

Studies on electronic paramagnetic resonance on some organometallic catalyzers. Studii cerc chim 14 no.1: 27-33 Jan '66.

1. Petroleum, Gas, and Geology Institute, 5 Str. Av. Traian Vuia, Bucharest, and the University of Bucharest, 29 Splaiul Independentei, Bucharest. Submitted August 28, 1966.

ANGELSCU, H.

BRAUNER, R., Prof.; ~~ANGELSCU, H.~~, dr.; BELIGAN, Gr., dr.;
MACEDONESCU-MICHELL, Irina, dr.; GHINEA, Gh., dr.; LOVY, D., dr.

Study of sequelae of epidemic hepatitis. Med. int., Bucur.
9 no.2:198-206 Feb 57.

1. Lucrare efectuata in Clinica medicala a Spitalului
"Brincovenesc."

(HEPATITIS INFECTIOUS, complications
gastrointestinal disord., liver cirrhosis & depressive
states)

(GASTROINTESTINAL DISEASES
cholecystitis, enterocolitis, gastritis, caused by
infect. hepatitis)

(LIVER CIRRHOSIS, etiol. & pathogen.
hepatitis, infect.)

ANGELESCU, H., dr.; BELIGAN, Gr., dr.; GEORGESCU, M., dr.; MACEDONESCU, I., dr.

Considerations on the treatment of bronchial asthma with ACTH and cortisone. Med. int., Bucur. 12 no.1:73-83 Ja '60.

1. Lucrare efectuata in Clinica medicala a Spitalului "Bernat Andrei".

(ASTHMA, therapy)

(CORTICOTROPIN, therapy)

(CORTISONE, therapy)

SAVULESCU, V., dr.; ANDRUCACHE, I., dr.; TEODORESCU, P., prof.; ANGELESCU, H.,
dr.

Considerations on the factors intervening in determining recurrence
of peptic ulcer. I. The study of the exogenous factors. Med. intern.
14 no.2:175-185 F '62.

1. Lucrare efectuată în Clinica medicală, Spitalul "Bernat Andrei",
I.M.F., București (director: prof. P. Teodorescu).
(PEPTIC ULCER)

SAVULESCU, V., dr.; ANDRONACHE, I., dr.; TEODORESCU, P., prof.; ANGELESCU, H., dr.

Considerations on the factors which intervene in the causing of recurrences of ulcer disease. II. Study of the endogenous factors. Med. intern. 15 no.1:69-82 Ja '63.

1. Lucrare efectuata in Clinica medicala, Spitalul "Bernat Andrei" (director: prof. P. Teodorescu), I.M.F., Bucuresti.
(PEPTIC ULCER) (BODY CONSTITUTION) (GENETICS, HUMAN)
(OCCUPATIONS AND PROFESSIONS) (STRESS) (DIET)
(AUTONOMIC DYSFUNCTION) (ENDOCRINOLOGY)

OERIU, A.,; VOINESCU, M.,; SELMICIU, I.,; OERIU, I.,; WEXLER, B.,;
ANGELESCU, I.,; RADULESCU, D.,; BUNESCU, G.,; WEITMAN, R.,;
LAURIAN, S.

Preparation of substances inhibiting the development of bacterial
resistance during therapy of tuberculosis and active in therapy
of leprosy. Stud. cercet. inframicrobiol., Bucur. 6 no.1-2:187-197
Jan-June 55.

1. Institutul Prof. Dr. I. Cantacuzino, Sectia de chimioterapie,
Bucuresti.

(TUBERCULOSIS, therapy
diaminodiphenyl sulfone deriv., prep. & value in inhib.
of bact. resist.)
(LEPROSY, therapy
diaminodiphenyl sulfone deriv., prep.)
(SULFONES, therapeutic use
diaminodiphenyl sulfone deriv., in leprosy & tuberc.)

CORDUN, Georgeta, dr.; ENESCU, L., dr.; ANGELESCU, I., dr.

Experimental morphopathological aspects produced by quantitative penicillin action. Med. inter., Bucur 13 no.6:903-906 Je '61.

1. Lucrare efectuata in Laboratorul de anatomie patologica al Spitalului "Dr. C.I.Parhon", Iasi si Laboratorul Spitalului Militar, Iasi.

(PENICILLIN toxicology)	(KIDNEY pharmacology)
(LIVER pharmacology)	(BLOOD VESSELS pharmacology)

MESROBEANU, I., prof.; ANGELESCU, I., dr.; POPOVICI, Marcela, dr.;
SZILGHI, Geza, chimist

Third Congress of Microbiology held in Budapest, October 3-5,
1961. Microbiologia (Bucur) 6 no. 1:90-91 Ja-F '62.

*

ANGELESCU, Ian, dr.

The Balcoi Zootechnic Complex. St si Teh Buc 14 no.5:24-25
My '62

1. Agronomic Institute, Bucharest.

ANGELESCU, I., conf. univ. dr.

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OLARU, A.; POENARU, Elena; STANICA, Ecaterina; OLINICI, N.;
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Contributions to the study of splenic hyalinosi and of its
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(GUINEA PIGS) (SPLEEN) (DISEASE)
(AMYLOIDOSIS) ANTIGEN-ANTIBODY REACTIONS)
(IMMUNE SERUMS)

RUMANIA

ENESCU, L., Lt-Col, Dr, ANGELESCU, I., Lt-Col, Dr, and CORDUN, G., Dr [affiliation not given]

"Considerations on the Renal Functional Modifications Produced Under the Influence of the Reflexogene Amydaline Zone."

Bucharest, Revista Sanitara Militara, Vol 59, No 3, May-Jun 63, pp 481-486.

Abstract: Describes the results of a study of 230 patients suffering from sub-acute or chronic amygdaline infections; points out that these infections were always accompanied by various degrees of renal disturbance, as manifested by lowered capacity to eliminate phenosulphonethalazine. Renal function was restored to normal in all cases after amygdectomy. The importance of testing renal function in cases of amygdaline infections is stressed.

Includes 3 tables and 12 references, of which 2 French and 10 Rumanian.

1/1

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L 33713-66 RO

ACC NR. AF6025155

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000101610013-8"

AUTHOR: Enescu, L. (Doctor; Lieutenant colonel); Angelescu, I. (Doctor; Lieutenant colonel); Cordun, G. (Doctor)

CAG: none

TITLE: Studies on the toxic effect and morphopathological changes produced by a synthetic hypotensive substance, L

SOURCE: revista sanitaramilitara, v. 61, no. 4, 1965, 583-586

TOPIC TAGS: mouse, toxicity, histology, pathology, muscle physiology, toxicology

ABSTRACT: Studying the toxic action of 4-sulphoramido-3-methylphenoxymethyl-imidazoline in mice, the authors found the toxic dose to be 2.15 grams per kilogram of body weight when administered intramuscularly and 8 grams per kilogram when administered orally. No significant histopathological changes were observed except for one case in which a picture of interstitial nephritis was observed. Changes in the muscle fibers were produced at the injection sites. JPRS: 33,500

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 27Oct64/ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 002

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RUMANIA

ANGELESCU, I., Dr, Lt-Col, ENESCU, L., Dr, Lt-Col, and CORDUN, G.,
Dr [affiliation not given]

"The Use of the Passive Hemagglutination Reaction for the Study
of Antiamygdaline Autoantibodies as a Diagnostic Method for
Infections of Amygdalian Foci."

Bucharest, Revista Sanitara Militara, Vol 62, No 2, Mar-Apr 66,
pp 329-338.

Abstract: On the basis of a study involving 200 patients, the
authors find the passive hemagglutination reaction as a method
of studying the antiamygdaline autoantibodies a sensitive and
specific diagnostic test. Extract of human tonsils from persons
in blood group O1 was used as antigen; positive reactions were
obtained in 98 percent of the cases involving amygdalian focus
infection, while healthy persons, those suffering from other
diseases, or those whose tonsils had been removed in childhood
gave negative reactions.

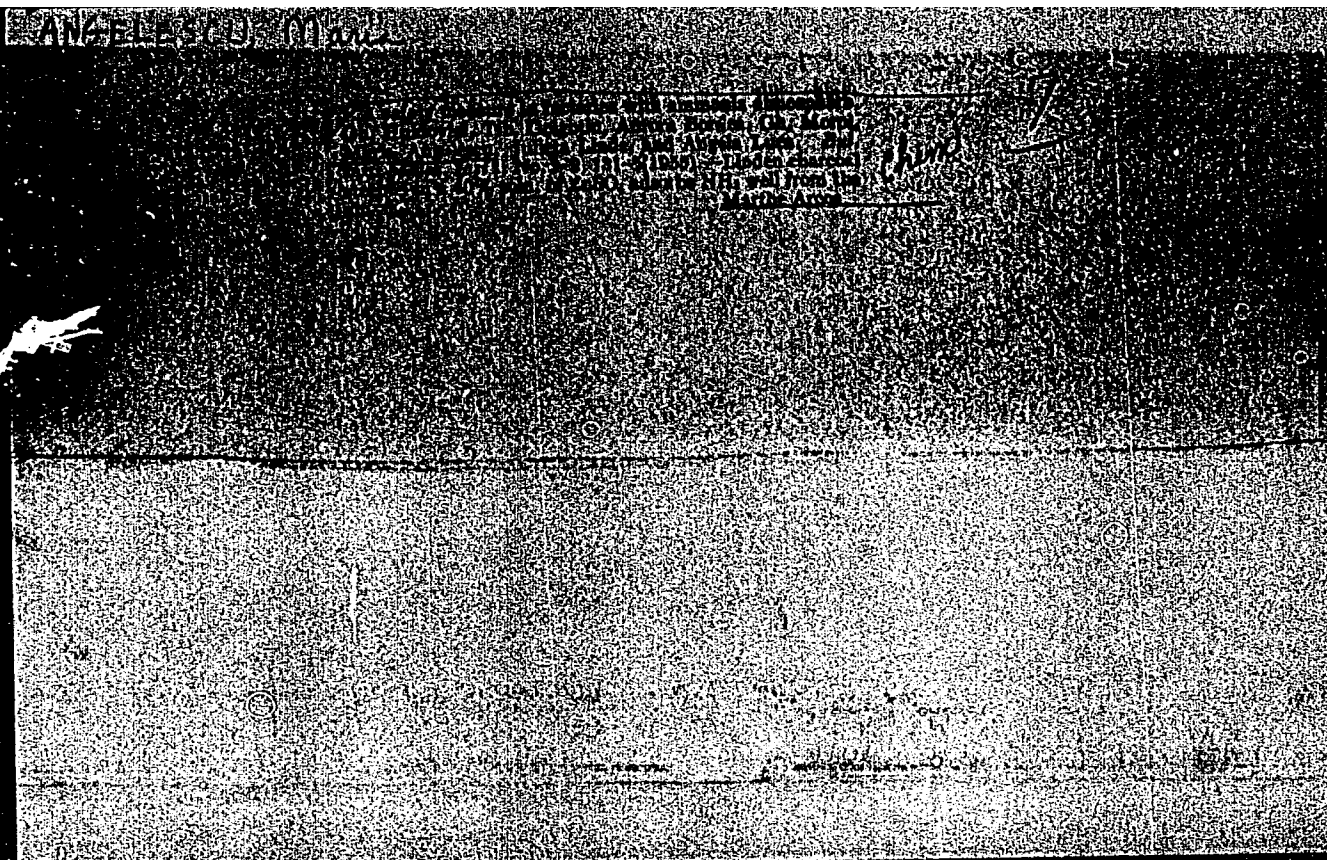
Includes 3 tables and a bibliography with 31 entries, of
which 19 Rumanian, 10 French and 2 English-language. -- Manu-
script submitted 3 August 1965.

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Finishing works in high constructions. Rev constr si mat constr
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Inoculation hepatitis; role of injections and blood transfusion in prevention of viral hepatitis. Przegl. epidem., Warsz 13 no.1:75-79 1959.

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Late neurological complications in epidemic hepatitis. Consideration on a clinical case. Med. intern., Bucur 12 no.12:1903-1908 D '60.

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(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS complications) (NEUROLOGIC MANIFESTATIONS)
(MENTAL DISORDERS etiology)

NAME, Given Names

ANGHELESCU, M.
Country: Rumania

Academic Degrees:

Affiliation: *)

Source: Bucharest, Microbiologia, Parazitologia, Epidemiologia, Vol VI,
No 4, Jul-Aug 1981, pp 335-338.

Data: "Epidemic Focus of Infectious Mononucleosis."

Authors:

Vlad, R. -Dr.-

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PEREDERI, S., -Dr.-

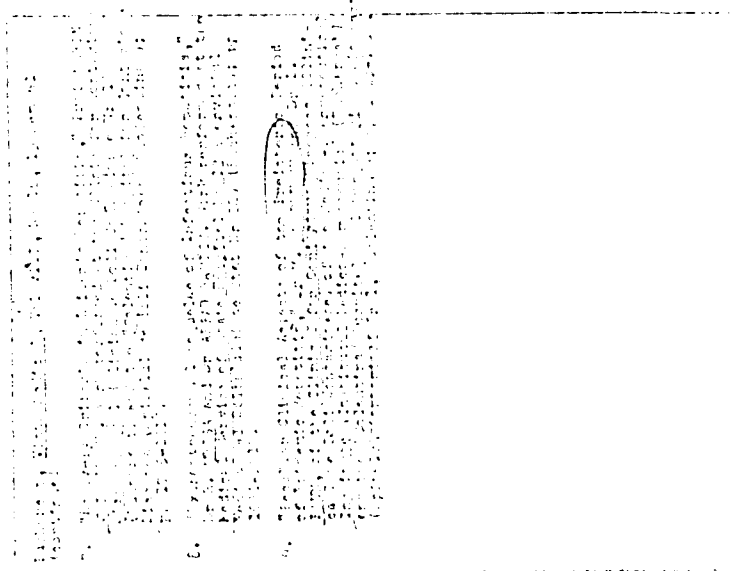
*) Work done at the Clinic for Infectious Diseases No 1 of the
Medical Pharmaceutical Institute (Clinica de Boli Infectioase Nr. 1,
Institutul Medico-Farmaceutic), Bucharest.

GPO 981643

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Prof. N. Voiculescu (Clinica I de Boli Contagioase a IMF Bucuresti; director;
Prof. N. Voiculescu) -(for both)

Bucharest, Viata Medicala, No 10, 15 May 1963, pp 683-689

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Prof. M. Voiculescu (Clinica I de boli Contagioase a IIF Bucuresti --
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